

method, by which a few inspirations of ether or chloroform are given at the end of the administration of nitrous oxide, was described by Mr. Walter Tyrrell in the St. Thomas Hospital Reports for 1883, but has never received the attention it deserves. According to Mr. Tyrrell's experience, a drachm of Reprand's mixture (chloroform 4 parts, methylic alcohol, 1) serves for seven or eight dental cases, giving two minutes complete anæsthesia, while the patient is able to walk out of the room in five minutes. Dr. Hewitt prefers ether for this purpose, and counts on from 45 to 50 seconds of anæsthesia.

There can be no doubt but that in certain and special cases, the most satisfactory method of inducing anæsthesia, both from the patient's and the administrator's point of view is by means of ether preceded by nitrous oxide. The greater part of Dr. Hewitt's book is occupied by a description of an apparatus devised by the author by which this might be effected. The instrument consists mainly of the adaptation of a bag connected to the gas bottle, in place of the small bag of the Clover's inhaler, while a special valve placed between the ether vessel and the bag allows the patient to respire either air or gas at the will of the administrator. A somewhat similar method was described by Mr. Tyrrell in the article referred to above, but the author's apparatus appears rather more easy to manage. When the narcosis is complete the large bag is detached and its place taken by the usual small bag. The use of small light steel bottles instead of the cumbrous heavy iron vessels till recently in use for nitrous oxide renders it possible to carry a large quantity of the gas in very small space, and there seems no reason why this agent should not be more freely used in ordinary surgical practice for short operations, either with or without the addition of ether. Dr. Hewitt's book has no pretensions to a complete manual of anæsthetic practice, but will prove of great use to those who wish to adopt the "select methods" he advises.

ERNEST H. JACOBS.

HUETER-LOSSEN'S GRUNDRISS DER CHIRURGIE. Bearbeitet von Prof. D. HERMANN LOSSEN. 1. Band. Die Allgemeine Chirurgie vierte vollkommen umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig. F. C. W. Vogel. 1888. New York, G. E. Stechert.

HUETER-LOSSEN'S PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY.

The first volume of Hueter's work on surgery, edited by Lossen, of Heidelberg, containing General Surgery, is now before us in a thor-

oroughly revised and to a great extent entirely re-written form, as its fourth edition.

To bring the book up to date and to put it on a basis conformable to the latest advances in scientific research, has rendered it necessary to alter the arrangement and teaching of the entire first part. And this aim has obviously been achieved. Instead of commencing with inflammation, as in the older handbooks, the editor now gives the first place to the normal process of healing of wounds, and afterwards discusses the various forms of inflammations, which naturally leads him to the subjects of bacteriology connected with surgery. From this it is but a step to surgical fevers and antiseptis, so that the first part represents an easy and unstrained logical progress of ideas. The more minute consideration of septicæmia, however, which would be more naturally introduced at this point, is postponed to the third department, where acute wound diseases are treated of, and the second part is now interposed, treating of the injuries and diseases of the various tissues. Tumors are discussed in a general manner in the fourth part. The second half comprises the general knowledge of operations and instruments (including a chapter on anæsthetics) and bandaging, appliances and prostheses.

The teaching is everywhere concise, clear, and in keeping with the most recent accepted facts. It is not everywhere so detailed as might be wished, but this is again an advantage for students. The main maxims are given in italics, which adds to the clearness of the style. As to the scientific value of the matter taught, little need be said about it. Hüter's and Lossen's views are too well known and recognized to demand criticism, and there are but few points of pathology and the normal regenerative processes where other authorities opposed in their views can claim a greater number of followers.

LEHRBUCH DER FRACTUREN UND LUXATIONEN FÜR AERZTE UND STUDIERENDE. Bearbeitet von DR. ALBERT HOFFA. Würzburg, Stahel'sche Buchhandlung. 1888. New York, G. E. Stechert.

TEXT-BOOK OF FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.

The author has collected the latest scientific researches on the subject of fractures and dislocations and embodied them together with what was formerly accepted, in the present volume (about 600 pages octavo), with the view of furnishing a practical hand-book for students. Although very complete in regard to all points of interest in the sub-